



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

discursive as to points settled by more recent decisions, and many of the extended statements of facts in, or quotations from, a single case in the notes have been so reduced as to show only the points decided."

In conclusion, it may be said that the three volumes make an extremely useful and valuable addition to any library, containing, as they do, so clear, succinct, and authoritative a treatment of most of the subjects of importance in contract law.

F. H. S.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW OF RECEIVERS, AS APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS, WITH EXTENDED CONSIDERATION OF RECEIVERS OF RAILWAYS AND IN PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY. By WILLIAM A. ALDERSON, of the Los Angeles Bar. Pp. lxxi+956. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1905.

The title of this volume accurately portrays the scope of the work. It covers a department of the law the importance of which is increasing under the influence of modern industrial conditions. This work is written by the editor of the last edition of "Beach on Receivers" (1897). All the cases decided prior to the present year are considered in Mr. Alderson's volume. He has adopted the form of treatise usually in vogue to-day. The subject-matter is considered under the heads of twenty-six chapters and six hundred and seventy-eight numbered sections. Each section has a black-letter title, which is reproduced in the Table of Contents. The citations of the cases referred to in the text are given in the foot-notes. It is to be regretted that the dates of the cases do not accompany the citations. The volume is made complete by the customary Table of Cases and Index. The treatise is exhaustive and should prove of value to the practitioner.

A. S. F.

OUTLINES OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT. S. W. FURST, Williamsport, Pa., Author and Publisher. 1904.

In a series of outlines covering less than twenty pages Mr. Furst has prepared in logical order, from township to nation, a complete analysis of the republican form of government.

Beginning with local forms, the political development of our government from the township, through borough, city, county, and state, to the nation is presented as one connected system. The book is useful for general reference. Every other page is left blank for notes, etc.

The teacher and student of Civil Government will find these outlines an excellent supplement to the text-book, and if properly used should do much towards making this branch of the public school course more practical and interesting than it has been.

R. E.

LEGISLATION AGAINST SPECULATION AND GAMBLING IN THE FORMS OF TRADE. By T. HENRY DEWEY, of the New York Bar. Pp. 71. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1905.

To the uninitiated the distinction between legitimate speculation in values, where although actual commodities are within the contemplation of the parties, yet in ninety per cent. of the transactions they do not change hands, or are, perhaps, not owned by either party, and mere gambling upon the rise or fall of prices, betting upon differences, or "bucket-shopping," where the parties never intended that the commodities should change hands, often seems extremely difficult of comprehension, and, indeed, rather finely drawn. That a real distinction does exist, however, is very well pointed out by Mr. Dewey in the preface to this excellent little book, in which he says: "The test whether any given state of facts constitutes speculation or gambling on prices is not whether actual delivery was made or intended, but whether the right of the buyer to require, and of the seller to make, actual delivery existed."

As the title indicates, the book is a compilation of statutes dealing with the restraint of speculation and gambling in the forms of trade, and is divided as follows: Chapter I—Statutes against speculation, including those against dealing in futures, against dealing in stock on margins for future delivery, against speculation and bucket-shops, against short sales, against options, forestalling, and corners, against short sales of bonds, stocks, and securities, etc. In the states of Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, in Indian Territory, and in Canada legislation against one or more of these kinds of speculation has been enacted. Chapter II—Statutes against gambling in the forms of trade, including bucket-shops and bucket-shopping. Ten states, among them New York, have enacted legislation of this character. Chapter III—Statutes permitting speculation and gambling in the forms of trade, including, among others, the English, New York, and Wisconsin statutes authorizing short sales, the Louisiana, California, Montana, North and South Dakota statutes permitting short sales, and the West Virginia statute licensing bucket-shops.